NEWPORT MERCURY.

Published for ANN. BARBER, opposite the Brick-Market.

Vol. 50 *Cts. per Ann.*] SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1805. [*No.* 2254.

NK OF RHODE-ISLAND.

E Stockholders are notified, hat in Pursuance of the Ninth Arti- he Charter of Incorporation, a Semi- Dividend will be declared and paid Bank, on Monday the 1st Day of July to such Persons as may appear by the of this Institution to be Stockholders n, on the 22d Day of this present of June, and according to the Stock g in their Names in the said Books said 22d Day of June.

Order of the President and Directors,
M. SEIXAS, *Cashier.*

wport, June 14, 1805.

NEW GOODS.

OMON TOWNSEND & CO.

heir Old Stand in Thames-Street,

st received in addition to their former assort- a supply of new Goods, purchased in New- with cash, which they are determined to low by wholesale or retail, as can any- e be purchased in Newport; among which

CELLENT
Dutch black Cloth
superfine English and black, and ed ditto
and low-priced
ne black, and o- Cassimeres
hirting Cottons
Linens and Diapers
s and cotton Cassi-
fine cotton Hose
black and white
glish silk ditto
white and black
Gloves
Crapes, Parasoles,
ends, Tapes, Pins
nts and Russells
and common Flan-
en excellent Lute-
g Umbrellas

India Cotton, different qualities
Bed-Tick and brown Linens
6-4 and 9-8 sambrick Muslins
Fine, mull, and India Book ditto
Ladies long and habit silk Gloves
Extra-long and habit do.
Sattins and Modes
French and India Lute-strings
Fine white and black Laces
Cotton and linen Table-Cloths, from 6-4 to 12-4
5,4, 6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 silk netted Shawls
Chambray Muslins
Very cheap India and English Calicoes, &c. &c. &c.

wport, June 14, 1805.

BOWEN & ENNIS

Offer for SALE,

HIRTY Quarter-casks of Lisbon Wine, ex- cellent flavour and quality: and three thou- bushels of Bonavista Salt, now landing from the John Adams, at Stevens's Wharf.—Like- Turk's-Island Salt, suitable for Dairies, by undred bushels or less quantity—Groceries, Chandlery, Naval-Stores, Anchors, &c. &c. as usual.

ewport, June 14, 1805.

Just Received, and for Sale, by

GARDNER & DEAN,

HIRTY Hogsheads New-England Rum.
20 Casks Madeira Wine.
5 Pipes Brandy.
6 Hogsheads Tobacco.
25 Barrels Beef.
2 Casks patent Shot.
1 Bale Senna.
25 Bales India white and coloured Goods.
6 Trunks printed Calicoes.
1 Do. Cambric Muslin.
2 Cases Bandannas.
1 Do. Persians.
1 Trunk Umbrellas.
2 Boxes thread Laces.
2 Do. Linens.

With a great Variety of other Goods, which be sold very low for Cash, or approved credit. ctions to be continued regularly on Tuesdays and Fridays, at X o'clock, A. M.

Newport, May 17, 1805.

DAVID WILLIAMS,

HAS FOR SALE,

ENUINE Essence of Spruce, by the large or small quantity.

Newport, 16th of 5th Month, 1805.

GODFREY WENWOOD

HAS FOR SALE,
On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin- Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour, the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse nd blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl- sh by retail.—Also Mystic Tyle by the dozen, nd Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

A YOUNG WOMAN, with a good breast of Milk, wishes to take a Child o suckle.—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, June 14. 1805.

BONNET PAPER,

Of a superior Quality, for Sale, at he Office of the Newport Mercury, by the Dozen or single Sheet.—VERY CHEAP.

LETTER PAPER.

HOT-PRESSED English Letter- Paper, of a superior Quality, and common Do. for Sale at the Office of the Newport Mercury,—VERY LOW. *June* 7, 1805.

PAPER-HANGINGS AND BORDERS.

Just Received, and for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury,

AN additional assortment of the above articles, comprising a number of new and elegant Patterns, all of which will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than can be purchased elsewhere. *Newport, May* 3. 1805.

THE MOST WORSHIPFUL

MOSES SEIXAS,

GRAND-MASTER.

THE Annual Meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted MASONS, of the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, will be held at Bristol, on Monday, the 24th day of the present month, at 8 o'clock, A. M. to dedicate the Hall of St. Alban's Lodge—transact the necessary business, and to celebrate the Feast of St. JOHN, the Baptist; when and where the Officers and Members thereof, also the Masters and Wardens of Lodges under its jurisdiction, and all Brethren within the State, are notified to attend.

By Order,
THOMAS HANDY, *Grand Sec'ry.*
Newport, 6th June, A. L. 5805.

THE Sale of that capital Estate on the Point, late the property of Mr. Seth Barton, is postponed until TUESDAY the 25th inst. when the same will be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, at 12 o'clock in the Forenoon.—Conditions of Sale may be known, by applying to

JOHN L. BOSS.
WILLIAM HUNTER.

Newport, June 7, 1805.

JOB SHEARMAN,

At No's. 173, *and* 175,
HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A CONSIGNMENT of 23 Barrels of Beef, which he offers for Sale, on reasonable terms.

He keeps constantly for Sale,

Flour by the barrel, of a superior quality, and Buck-Wheat of do. at Retail.

He has likewise for Sale,

A very good Assortment of DRY GOODS, purchased for Cash, at Boston, which he will sell very low.—Also Groceries as usual; Honey by the gallon; New Rice; and a quantity of North-River Corn and Boards.

A fresh supply of Cotton Yarn; cotton Bed-Ticks; cotton Shirting; cotton Stripes, &c. all at the manufactory prices.

N. B. Wants to purchase, 200 lbs. old Copper and Brass.

Newport, 7th of 6th Month, 1805.

TAYLORING BUSINESS.

ABNER TABER,

INFORMS all those who incline to favour him with their employment, that he now carries on the above business, in the shop of Mr. *Nicholas Jeffroy*, lately occupied by Mr. *Thomas*, No. 127. Thames-Street; where strict attention will be given to their commands.

Newport, May 10, 1805.

FOR SALE,

A GOOD Dwelling-House, pleasantly situated in Spring-street, NO 57, formerly the property of Capt. JOHN RUDD, deceased.—Apply to

THOMAS TOWNSEND.

Newport, June 7th. 1805

THE Subscriber requests those friends to whom he has Loaned any numbers of the London, or Connecticut Evangelical Magazines, or New-York, or Massachusetts' Missionary Magazines, to return them, as he cannot recollect their names, so as to make a different application; and as several Volumes, which he wishes to have bound, are rendered incomplete.

WILLIAM PATTEN.

Newport, June 7, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, Executor to the last Will and Testament of HENRY BLISS, late of Newport, Esq deceased, hath taken upon himself that trust, and given bonds as the law directs, requests all persons having any demands against said estate, to exhibit the same for settlement; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

CLARKE BLISS, *Executor.*

Newport, June 7th, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber is the surviving Executor to the estate of ELIZABETH MILLER, late of Newport, deceased, (and is duly qualified according to law.) —All persons having demands upon the estate of the said *Elizabeth Miller*, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all those indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to

WILLIAM ENGS.

Newport, Nov. 6, 1804.

FOR SALE,

At the office of the Newport Mercury,

A General assortment of School-Books; among which are, Murray's English Reader; do. English Grammar; Alden's Reader; Daboll's and Pike's Arithmetic; Morse's and Dwight's Geography abridged; Columbian Orator; American Preceptor; Alden's and Webster's Spelling-Books, by the dozen or single; Dictionaries; Testaments &c. &c.—Also an assortment of Stationary, among which are Writing-Paper of different kinds by the ream or single quire; Dutch Quills of the best kind; Slates and Slate-Pencils; Writing and Cyphering-Books; Copy Slips; Wafers; black-lead Pencils; best Dutch Sealing-Wax; Ink-Stands; Ink and Ink-Powder; Playing-Cards; Pen and other Knives; red Morocco Pocket-Books &c. &c.—Also for Sale as above Seamen's Journals; and an assortment of Account-Books; BONNET-PAPER of the best kind by the dozen or single sheet. —Likewise a great variety of Children's Books, &c. &c.—All which will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than can be purchased elsewhere.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator to the estate of *Nathaniel Lawton*, of Portsmouth, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs:—And all persons having any demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate, are called upon to make payment to

REUBEN TAYLOR, *Adm'r.*

Portsmouth, June 7, 1805.

WHEREAS ELIZABETH, wife of the subscriber, has eloped from my Bed and Board, and otherwise behaved herself in a very improper and unbecoming manner.—This is therefore to forbid all persons from harbouring or trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting, after this date.

WILLIAM WHITE.

Newport, 6th June, 1805.

JOHN SHEARMAN

Respectfully informs his friends, and the public in general,

THAT he has removed from his late place of residence to No. 133 Thames-Street, opposite Messrs. Gardner and Dean's Auction-Store; where he has for Sale as usual. Groceries, Hardware, &c. &c. as cheap as Ever.

Newport, May 31, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix to the estate of her late Husband, *Nathaniel Briggs*, of Tiverton, Merchant, deceased, and has taken upon herself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs.—And all persons having any demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate, are called upon to make payment to

PATIENCE BRIGGS, *Adm'x.*

Tiverton, May 28, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers have been appointed, by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Tiverton, administrators upon the unsettled part of the estate of NATHANIEL BRIGGS, sen. late of said Tiverton deceased; and have taken upon themselves that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs:—All persons having demands upon the estate of the said *Nathaniel Briggs* deceased, are requested to present the same for payment; and all those indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to *Simeon Borden*, who is entrusted with the demands.

SIMEON BORDEN, *Adm'r.*
PATIENCE BRIGGS, *Adm'x.*

Tiverton, May 28, 1805.

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport, have allowed the further term of six months from this date, for the creditors of WILLIAM SHAW, late of said Newport, mariner, deceased, whose estate has been represented insolvent, to bring in and prove their claims, before the subscribers; who will meet, for the purpose of receiving and examining said claims, on the first Mondays in July, September, and October next, at Nine o'clock, A. M. at the Counting-Room of MEIN and ROGERS, in said Newport.—No claims will be allowed, unless properly attested.

JOHN MEIN,
ROBERT ROGERS, } *Commissioners.*

Newport, June 3d, 1805.

FOR SALE,

THAT pleasantly situated Dwelling-House, and valuable Lot of Land, No. 13, in Washington-Square, Newport.—The Lot is about forty feet in breadth, fronting the State-house, and extending back 102 feet.—For further particulars and terms apply to

PELEG & WILLIAM EASTON,
At Nantucket.

April 19, 1805

To be Sold, by

THOMAS DENNIS,

FIFTY Hogsheads of dried Cod-Fish, of the first Quality.
6000 Hogshead Hoops.

Newport, May 10, 1805.

FROM THE VERMONT JOURNAL.

MR. ELLIOT,

TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

LETTER IX.

THAT part of the constitution of the United States which allows to the people of the southern states, a representation in Congress and in the election of the president, *for* their slaves, (for it is not a representation *of* slaves) is the only part of that instrument which I consider as materially objectionable; and I shall not be deterred from an expression of my sentiments upon the subject, by the foolish outcry about an imaginary dissolution of the Union. I have often said, that I wish not to see the subject again agitated, in the form of an amendment to the constitution. Every one knows it must be unavailing. But it may still be useful that the operation of that part of the constitution should be better understood by the people than it has been hitherto. Information can do no harm in a republican government; the more the people know, the greater the probability of preserving the constitution.

It is certainly true that the rich planter in the southern states who possesses fifty slaves, has *thirty-one times* the political weight in our national government that is possessed by the farmer or merchant of New-England.—He does not directly give so many votes, but the state is allowed them, and as one of the constituents of the representative and elector of his district, he possesses all that consequence. At the same time he contributes much less than his proportion to the support of government, for the labouring slaves consume nothing of consequence, upon which a duty is paid: and what the master does contribute, is earned for him by the labour of slaves, while the farmer and every man of business in the northern and middle states pays his taxes with the sweat of his own brow. It will be said that comparisons of this kind are invidious. It is false. Truth and correct information, so far from meriting that character, are always honourable and useful. With very considerable labour I have made some calculations upon this subject, for which I shall receive the thanks of every honest man in the district, and which will certainly give rise to the reflections of a most interesting nature.

Whole No. of persons in the U. S. in 1790	3,893,635
Deduct Slaves	694,280
	3,199,355
Three-fifths of the slaves	416,568
Whole No. presented	3,615,923

Giving 109 representatives, and a fraction of 18 923. But by the loss of fractional parts of the ratio of representation in the apportionment to the several states, the actual number was only 106.

Of the 694,280 slaves, the states of Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia, contained 645,023, three-fifths of which number is 387 012—which, divided by 33 000, (and not calculating for fractional loss in the apportionment to the states, which would not in this case amount to one member) give as the slave representation of the southern states agreeably to the first census, *eleven* members, and a fraction of 24 012.

Whole number of persons in the United States in 1800, exclusive of Tennessee, Ohio and the Territories, 5,140,208

	SLAVES.	TOTAL.	
Tennessee	13,584	105,602	
Ohio		45,365	
Indiana	135	5,641	
Mississippi	3,489	8,850	
	17,208	165,458	165,458
In other states, slaves	875,225		5,305,660
Total slaves	892,433	Deduct in Indiana and Mississippi unrepresented.	14,491
Deduct in Indiana & Mis.	3 624		5,291,175
	888,809	Deduct slaves	888,809
			4,402,366
Three-fifths of slaves			533,280
			4,935,646

Giving 149 representatives and a fraction of the 18 646. But by the loss of fractional parts, &c. the number is only 142.

By the second census, of 888,809 slaves, the same states contain 832,992, three-fifths of which is 499 794, giving 15 representatives and a fraction of 4.794.

I shall divide the United States into the three great natural divisions of northern, middle and southern states. The northern receive no advantage, the middle but a trifle

NEWPORT MERCURY.

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1 Dol. 50 Cts. per Ann.] SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1805. [No. 2254.

BANK OF RHODE-ISLAND.

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By Order of the President and Directors,
M. SEIXAS, *Cashier.*

Newport, June 14, 1805.

NEW GOODS.

SOLOMON TOWNSEND & CO.

At their Old Stand in Thames-Street,

Have just received, in addition to their former assortment, a supply of new Goods, purchased in New-York with cash, which they are determined to sell as low by wholesale or retail, as can anywhere be purchased in Newport; among which are,

EXCELLENT Dutch black Cloth
Best superfine English blue and black, and mixed ditto
Second and low-priced ditto
Superfine black, and other Cassimeres
Fine shirting Cottons
Irish Linens and Diapers
Velvets and cotton Cassimeres
Men's fine cotton Hose
Men's black and white English silk ditto
Men's white and black silk Gloves
Black Crapes, Parasoles, Threads, Tapes, Pins, &c.
Durants and Russells
Fine and common Flannel
2 dozen excellent Lutestring Umbrellas
India Cotton, different qualities
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Extra-long and habit do.
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BOWEN & ENNIS

Offer for SALE,

THIRTY Quarter-casks of Lisbon Wine, excellent flavour and quality: and three thousand bushels of Bonavista Salt, now landing from the brig John Adams, at Stevens's Wharf.—Likewise Turk's-Island Salt, suitable for Dairies, by the hundred bushels or less quantity—Groceries, Ship-Chandlery, Naval-Stores, Anchors, &c. &c. cheap as usual.

Newport, June 14, 1805.

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2 Casks patent Shot.
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Newport, May 17, 1805.

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GENUINE Essence of Spruce, by the large or small quantity.

Newport, 16th of 5th Month, 1805.

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HAS FOR SALE,
On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin-Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-ash by retail.—Also Mystic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

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Of a superior Quality, for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury, by the Dozen or single Sheet.—VERY CHEAP.

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June 7, 1805.

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THE MOST WORSHIPFUL

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GRAND-MASTER.

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By Order,
THOMAS HANDY, *Grand Sec'ry.*

Newport, 6th June, A. L. 5805.

THE Sale of that capital Estate on the Point, late the property of Mr. Seth Barton, is postponed until TUESDAY the 25th inst. when the same will be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, at 12 o'clock in the Forenoon.—Conditions of Sale may be known, by applying to

JOHN L. BOSS.
WILLIAM HUNTER.

Newport, June 7, 1805.

JOB SHEARMAN,

At No's. 173, and 175,
HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A CONSIGNMENT of 23 Barrels of Beef, which he offers for Sale, on reasonable terms.

He keeps constantly for Sale,

Flour by the barrel, of a superior quality, and Buck-Wheat of do. at Retail.

He has likewise for Sale,

A very good Assortment of DRY GOODS, purchased for Cash, at Boston, which he will sell very low.—Also Groceries as usual; Honey by the gallon; New Rice; and a quantity of North-River Corn and Boards.

A fresh supply of Cotton Yarn; cotton Bed-Ticks; cotton Shirting; cotton Stripes, &c. all at the manufactory prices.

N. B. Wants to purchase, 200 lbs. old Copper and Brass.

Newport, 7th of 6th Month, 1805.

TAYLORING BUSINESS.

ABNER TABER,

INFORMS all those who incline to favour him with their employment, that he now carries on the above business, in the shop of Mr. *Nicholas Jeffroy*, lately occupied by Mr. *Thomas*, No. 127 Thames-Street; where strict attention will be given to their commands.

Newport, May 10, 1805.

FOR SALE,

A GOOD Dwelling-House, pleasantly situated in Spring-street, NO 57, formerly the property of Capt. JOHN RUDD, deceased.—Apply to

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CLARKE BLISS, *Executor.*

Newport, June 7th, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber is the surviving Executor to the estate of ELIZABETH MILLER, late of Newport, deceased, (and is duly qualified according to law.)—All persons having demands upon the estate of the said *Elizabeth Miller*, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all those indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to

WILLIAM ENGS.

Newport, Nov. 6, 1804.

FOR SALE,

At the office of the Newport Mercury,

A General assortment of School-Books; among which are, Murray's English Reader; do. English Grammar; Alden's Reader; Daboll's and Pike's Arithmetic; Morse's and Dwight's Geography abridged; Columbian Orator; American Preceptor; Alden's and Webster's Spelling-Books, by the dozen or single; Dictionaries; Testaments &c. &c.—Also an assortment of Stationary, among which are Writing-Paper of different kinds by the ream or single quire; Dutch Quills of the best kind; Slates and Slate-Pencils; Writing and Cyphering-Books; Copy Slips; Wafers; black-lead Pencils; best Dutch Sealing-Wax; Ink-Stands; Ink and Ink-Powder; Playing-Cards; Pen and other Knives; red Morocco Pocket-Books &c. &c.—Also for Sale as above Seamen's Journals; and an assortment of Account-Books; BONNET-PAPER of the best kind by the dozen or single sheet.—Likewise a great variety of Children's Books, &c. &c.—All which will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than can be purchased elsewhere.

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REUBEN TAYLOR, *Adm'r.*

Portsmouth, June 7, 1805.

WHEREAS ELIZABETH, wife of the subscriber, has eloped from my Bed and Board, and otherwise behaved herself in a very improper and unbecoming manner.—This is therefore to forbid all persons from harbouring or trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting, after this date.

WILLIAM WHITE.

Newport, 6th June, 1805.

JOHN SHEARMAN

Respectfully informs his friends, and the public in general,

THAT he has removed from his late place of residence to No. 133 Thames-Street, opposite Messrs. Gardner and Dean's Auction-Store; where he has for Sale as usual, Groceries, Hardware, &c. &c. as cheap as Ever.

Newport, May 31, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix to the estate of her late Husband, *Nathaniel Briggs*, of Tiverton, Merchant, deceased, and has taken upon herself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs.—And all persons having any demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate, are called upon to make payment to

PATIENCE BRIGGS, *Adm'x.*

Tiverton, May 28, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers have been appointed, by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Tiverton, administrators upon the unsettled part of the estate of NATHANIEL BRIGGS, sen. late of said Tiverton deceased; and have taken upon themselves that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs:—All persons having demands upon the estate of the said *Nathaniel Briggs* deceased, are requested to present the same for payment; and all those indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to *Simeon Borden*, who is entrusted with the demands.

SIMEON BORDEN, *Adm'r.*
PATIENCE BRIGGS, *Adm'x.*

Tiverton, May 28, 1805.

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport, have allowed the further term of six months from this date, for the creditors of WILLIAM SHAW, late of said Newport, mariner, deceased, whose estate has been represented insolvent, to bring in and prove their claims, before the subscribers; who will meet, for the purpose of receiving and examining said claims, on the first Mondays in July, September, and October next, at Nine o'clock, A. M. at the Counting-Room of MEIN and ROGERS, in said Newport.—No claims will be allowed, unless properly attested.

JOHN MEIN, } *Commis-*
ROBERT ROGERS, } *sioners.*

Newport, June 3d, 1805.

FOR SALE,

THAT pleasantly situated Dwelling-House, and valuable Lot of Land, No. 13, in Washington-square, Newport.—The Lot is about forty feet in breadth, fronting the State-house, and extending back 102 feet.—For further particulars and terms apply to

PELEG & WILLIAM EASTON,
At Nantucket.

April 19, 1805

To be Sold, by

THOMAS DENNIS,

FIFTY Hogsheads of dried Cod-Fish, of the first Quality.
6000 Hogshead Hoops.

Newport, May 10, 1805.

FROM THE VERMONT JOURNAL.

MR. ELLIOT,

TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

LETTER IX.

THAT part of the constitution of the United States which allows to the people of the southern states, a representation in Congress and in the election of the president, *for* their slaves, (for it is not a representation *of* slaves) is the only part of that instrument which I consider as materially objectionable; and I shall not be deterred from an expression of my sentiments upon the subject, by the foolish outcry about an imaginary dissolution of the Union. I have often said, that I wish not to see the subject again agitated, in the form of an amendment to the constitution. Every one knows it must be unavailing. But it may still be useful that the operation of that part of the constitution should be better understood by the people than it has been hitherto. Information can do no harm in a republican government; the more the people know, the greater the probability of preserving the constitution.

It is certainly true that the rich planter in the southern states who possesses fifty slaves, has *thirty-one times* the political weight in our national government that is possessed by the farmer or merchant of New-England.—He does not directly give so many votes, but the state is allowed them, and as one of the constituents of the representative and elector of his district, he possesses all that consequence. At the same time he contributes much less than his proportion to the support of government, for the labouring slaves consume nothing of consequence, upon which a duty is paid: and what the master does contribute, is earned for him by the labour of slaves, while the farmer and every man of business in the northern and middle states pays his taxes with the sweat of his own brow. It will be said that comparisons of this kind are invidious. It is false. Truth and correct information, so far from meriting that character, are always honourable and useful. With very considerable labour I have made some calculations upon this subject, for which I shall receive the thanks of every honest man in the district, and which will certainly give rise to the reflections of a most interesting nature.

Whole No. of persons in the U. S. in 1790	3,893,635
Deduct Slaves	694,280
	3,199,355
Three-fifths of the slaves	416,568
Whole No. presented	3,615,923

Giving 109 representatives, and a fraction of 18 923. But by the loss of fractional parts of the ratio of representation in the apportionment to the several states, the actual number was only 106.

Of the 694,280 slaves, the states of Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia, contained 645,023, three-fifths of which number is 387 012—which, divided by 33 000, (and not calculating for fractional loss in the apportionment to the states, which would not in this case amount to one member) give as the slave representation of the southern states agreeably to the first census, *eleven* members, and a fraction of 24 012.

Whole number of persons in the United States in 1800, exclusive of Tennessee, Ohio and the Territories, 5,140,205

	SLAVES.	TOTAL.	
Tennessee	13,584	105,602	
Ohio		45,365	
Indiana	135	5,641	
Mississippi	3,489	8,850	
	17,208	165,458	165,458
In other states, slaves	875,225		5,305,660
Total slaves	892,433	Deduct in Indiana and Mississippi unrepresented.	14,491
Deduct in Indiana & Mis.	3 624		5,291,175
	888,809	Deduct slaves	888,809
			4,402,366
Three-fifths of slaves			533,280
			4,935,646

Giving 149 representatives and a fraction of the 18 646. But by the loss of fractional parts, &c. the number is only 142.

By the second census, of 888,809 slaves, the same states contain 832,992, three-fifths of which is 499 794, giving 15 representatives and a fraction of 4 794.

I shall divide the United States into the three great natural divisions of northern, middle and southern states. The northern receive no advantage, the middle but a trifle

it any, and the southern a very important advantage, from the representation for slaves.

The following table exhibits the decrease of slaves in the northern and middle, and their increase in the southern States, for ten years

New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island Connecticut and Vermont, contained in 1790—Total 1.900 322; slaves 3 886. In 1800, Total, 1,233 011; slaves 1,389. New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware in 1790. Total, 1 017 726; slaves 45 371. In 1800, Total 1,464 017; slaves 40 894. Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia, in 1790, Total, 1,866 387; slaves 645 023. In 1800, Total 2,437 231; slaves 832 992. The slaves in the northern states have decreased from 3 886 to 1,339, almost in the ratio of 2 in 3. In the middle states from 45,371 to 40,894. in that of nearly one ninth. Increased in the southern from 645,023 to 832,992, nearly one third of the original number, or in the ratio of 832 to 645.

Rhode-Island has decreased from 948 to 380. Connecticut from 2 764 to 951.—New-York nearly stationary. Pennsylvania and Delaware have decreased a little, and Maryland made a small increase. Virginia has increased in the ratio of 345 to 292.—Kentucky in that of 40 to 12. North-Carolina in that of 133 to 100. South-Carolina in that 146 to 107. Georgia has doubled her number. Their increase gives four members of Congress and as many electors of president to the southern states.

The increase of the whole number of persons represented has been as 49 to 36; that of slaves for which their masters are represented as 53 to 44. that of freemen as 44 to 31. Let us calculate upon the same ratio of increase for 10 years to come. Increase the number of persons represented from 49 to 65—slaves from 53 to 68—freemen from 44 to 60, round numbers; there will be in 10 years more than 19 representatives for slaves. But if we calculate, as we may with probability, upon a much larger increase, upon the creation of new states in Louisiana, and the importation and propagation of slaves in that country, in 20 or 30 years there will be between 30 and 40 representatives in Congress for slaves and as many electors of President.

But another very gloomy part of the picture remains to be unfolded.

In the last ten years the whole number of persons in the northern or eastern states has increased only in the proportion of 12 to 10, in the middle as 14 to 10, in the southern nearly as 24 to 18. Free people in the eastern as 12 to 10. slaves in the southern as 83 to 64. Free people in the southern states from 1,221.364 to 1.604 239. Free people in the eastern states in the ratio of one fifth only of the original number; those in the southern states in that of nearly one third; slaves in about the same proportion.

By the last census the number of free persons in the northern states was 1.231.672. and in the southern 1,604 139. By the former census the number of free persons in the northern states was 1,005 636, and in the southern 1,221,364. How are the people in these different quarters of the union relatively represented? By the first census Vermont had 2 members, New-Hampshire 4. Massachusetts 14. Rhode-Island 2, Connecticut 7—29 members. Maryland 7, Virginia 19, Kentucky 2, North-Carolina 10, South-Carolina 6. Georgia 2—46 members.—1,005 636 free citizens in the northern states had 29 representatives, and 1,221,364 in the southern 46 representatives. Without allowing any fractions of the ratio of representation in the apportionment to the several states, and making no allowance for slaves, the northern states would have been entitled, by the census of 1791 to 30 representatives and a fraction of 15 636. the southern to 37 only with the trifling fraction of 364. In consequence, therefore, of the constitutional representation for slaves, the relative weight of the northern and southern states was only as 29 to 46, when otherwise it would have been as 30 to 37.

By the present census the northern states have 35 representatives and the southern 64, including Tennessee. 1,231, 674 free people in the northern states have 35 representatives. Southern states, including Tennessee, contain 1,696 257 free people, and have 64 representatives. As above, the northern states would have been entitled by the census of 1800, to 37 members, with a fraction of 10,672. The southern to 51 and a fraction of 13,257. It is as 35 to 65 and, were freemen alone represented, and that equally, it would be as 37 to 51. Instead of being little more than half, it would be more than two thirds.

But it is contended that the equal representation in the senate counterbalances this inequality; and the deceivers of the people have met with some success in this falsehood.

I will prove it false in one minute. The 9 northern states contain 1,231 672 free people and send 10 senators; the 7 southern states 1,696 257, and send 14 senators. By a simple operation in the rule of three it will be found that the southern states, by their numbers, in proportion to those of the northern, are entitled only to 13 senators, with with a fraction of 91 parts of 123. The middle states stand almost on the same ground with the northern. As it respects the senate they are on worse ground.—With a free population but one eighth less than that of the southern states, they have but one more than half the number of senators.

Vermont, for 154 000 free people has 4 representatives, Massachusetts, for 574 364 has 17 representatives. New-Hampshire, for 183 850 has 5. Connecticut for 250 051 has 7. Rhode-Island for 68 742 has 2.—New-York for 565 437 has 17. New-Jersey for 198 787 has 6. Pennsylvania for 600 839 has 18. Delaware for 58 120 has 1.—Virginia, the largest of the southern states, has in whole numbers, 880.200; deduct slaves 345 796—free people 534,404. Virginia, with 40,160 free people *less* than Massachusetts, has five representatives and electors *more*. With 31,032 *less* than New-York she has five *more* of each. With 66,435 less than Pennsylvania, she has four more of each—Persons now alive may see the day when the southern and western states will have more representatives in Congress and electors of President, *for slaves only*, than the northern will have *for all their free people!*

Whoever shall deny the truth of any part of this statement, the people may rely upon it is a deceiver and dishonest. If there be no accidental or typographical mistake in the figures, every word of it is as true as truth itself. Such a state of things is our own misfortune, and not the crime of the people of the south. We must by all means preserve the constitution. Our situation is indeed wretched, as we have no compensation for this monstrous sacrifice. That which was intended as a compensation (a very trifling one however) the apportionment of direct taxes, has never been exercised but once, and probably never will be again. Still let us preserve the constitution. But it cannot be *treason, conspiracy*, or a *division of the union*, to contemplate our misfortunes, and calculate their consequences.

JAMES ELLIOT.

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PARENTAL GOVERNMENT;

A PRIVILEGE TO YOUTH.

FAMILIES are the nurseries of Societies and States. The trees, transplanted from them, into groves and orchards, continue to grow in the same direction, they had previously taken. This consideration leads the skilful gardener to be peculiarly attentive to their growth in its first stages. He often, and critically, examines them; roots out noxious weeds; carefully prunes off useless branches; and suffers not a single shoot to remain, which is neither ornamental, nor valuable. Thus faithful parents watch over their tender offspring; learn them early to submit by checking the first signs of disobedience; and nip every opening vice in the bud.

The advantages, accruing to youth from subjection to parental authority, are so numerous, that it is difficult to determine, which had better be selected to impress the mind with the importance of the subject.—Persons never feel more capable of governing themselves and providing for their own welfare, than from the age of fourteen to twenty-one. Yet it is notoriously true, that, in no period of their existence, are they so *completely* unqualified to act without restraint.—There is no period in which they have so *much* need of the counsel, advice and controul of those, who have passed this critical juncture. Less wisdom and vigilance are necessary to preserve the infant, than the youth, from danger and ruin. The reason is obvious. At this time of life, their sprightly imaginations paint anticipated scenes of enjoyment in the most glowing colours; their passions, strong and vigorous, are easily blown into a flame; their thirst for unbounded liberty is ardent; and they vainly flatter themselves, that if they were only freed from the subjugation of minority, they could gratify all their desires. Their judgment being immature and their appetites for pleasure insatiable, they are exposed to every species of excessive indulgence. To the great susceptibility of impression, we are chiefly to impute the eccentricities, indiscretions and volatility of youth. Almost every object, being new, deeply affects them, and, by the force of novelty, they are allured into many irregularities. How vastly important, that they should now have an experienced guardian to warn them of latent evils, by his friendly admonitions, and prohibit them, by his reasonably strict commands, from rushing into irretrievable infamy and disgrace.

It is of unspeakable consequence to young persons, that they have more restraints than they are capable of imposing on themselves. For such is the strength of their passions, that the feeble dawning of their own reason is by no means sufficient to direct them.—Their reason, is like a moderate wind, which, indeed, blows in a right direction; but their passions, like an impetuous torrent, drive them the contrary way.

Innumerable facts, in perfect concurrence with the most enlightened dictates of the understanding, evince the truth of the proverbial saying, that 'those who never knew how to obey, will never know how to govern.' Witness those heads of families, who were never in a state of subjection. They either govern their children and domestics with more than despotic tyranny, or grant them more than democratic liberty. Persons who have been educated in this way, or rather who never had any education, make wretched members of society. "It is good for a man," says the prophet, "that he bear the yoke in his youth." This has been often verified by experience. In our journey through life, we meet with unavoidable disappointments, and frequently receive treatment, not very congenial to our feelings.—But persons who have never had their inclinations crossed, nor their patience tried, take great affronts, at small offences, and considering them as insupportable evils, they determine to seek redress. They murmur and rave, and not only disturb the peace of their own houses, but keep up a perpetual clamour about a mere nothing, till the whole neighbourhood becomes a perfect Bedlam.

Parents! these are demoralizing times. Infidelity prevails. Are not many of your sons leagued together for the purpose of proving the Bible *a forgery*, and the immortality of the soul *a delusion?*—Search faithfully and diligently into this matter!!—That you may have a proper sense of the importance of your duty, read, attentively, the third chapter of the first book of Samuel; and be exhorted no longer to deprive your offspring of the precious privilege, good family government. Unless a general reformation speedily take place, we have reason to fear the worst of consequences.—For pure family democracy is, of all kinds, the most alarming.

Youth, be entreated never to resist the lawful authority of your parental guardians. You ought always to be jealous of your own judgment, when it is opposed to the experience of riper years. Be cautious how you listen to such, as entice you to disobey. Beware of the fascinating charms of infidel philosophy. Her embrace is fatal. For, in the awful moment, when the sweet, the consolatory balm of Religion is most needed, she fills the flesh of her votaries with thorns, and their hearts with barbed arrows.

DISCOS TANTALOS

BY THE MAILS.

CHARLESTON *(S. C.)* June 7, 1805.

THE *French Privateer*, which has been cruizing off the mouth of this harbour for some days past, boarded, the day before yesterday, *while crossing the bar*, the brig South-Carolina, and schooner Peacock, from Cuba, and the coasting schooner Delancy, Capt. Bythewood, from Beaufort, in this State, was brought too and boarded, on the same day, after she was *completely within the harbour*; and they even threatened to fire into the Delancy, for not heaving too and coming under their lee sooner, although it was impossible to have done it, without getting her on shore. It may perhaps be asked, *where was Gun-Boat Number One on this occasion?*—She was at anchor near Sullivan's Island, in full view of the whole transaction, though not, perhaps, quite within gun-shot. As this picaroon grows bolder from impunity, we may shortly expect a still closer embrace from her; and after this, we should not be surprised, if she were to enter our harbours and cut out some of the vessels lately returned from St. Domingo.—It is a melancholy truth, and we repeat it with sorrow, that the American national character, from the repeated insults of this nature (which are patiently suffered by the government) appears to be approaching to a state of pusillanimity incompatible with the support of our freedom and independence. Scarcely a day passes, when we do not receive accounts of our vessels being captured or plundered by this gang of infamous *piratical freebooters*, infesting the West-India seas: No regularity of papers—nor the most fair and lawful voyage, will save them from the all-plundering fangs of these desperadoes. Not content with pursuing their robberies at a distance, they now approach our harbours; and unless something is done to correct this evil, our hardy mariners must seek that safety and protection *in our corn-fields*, which our government seems to deny them on the ocean.

June 8.

CAPTURE OF THE TWO FRIENDS.

The regular trading American Ship Two Friends, Captain M'Neil, from London for this port, with a full cargo of Dry Goods, supposed to be worth *One Hundred Thousand Pounds Sterling*, was captured on Tuesday last, in ten fathoms water, by the French privateer schooner L'Emerance, Captain Moisan, from Guadaloupe, now cruising off our bar.

The plea urged by the Privateersmen for capturing the ship was, that she had not a certificate from the American Consul resident in London, declaring her to be American property.

The passengers and crew were permitted to take out their baggage, &c. and were treated civilly while on board the privateer. Capt. M'Neil, the cook, and two boys, remain on board the ship—which, after putting 24 Frenchmen on board, they ordered for Guadaloupe. The passengers arrived in town this morning in a pilot boat.

The Two Friends left Gravesend on the 21st of April, and was 42 days out when captured.

The privateer mounts four 12-pound carronades, a long brass 12-pounder, and two double-fortified 4-pounders, and had on board 97 men. They stated, that one of the Guineamen which they had lately taken, bound into this port, had 450 slaves on board.

Thus, by the daring and piratical proceeding of a small picaroon, is our port completely blockaded, and our citizens wantonly robbed of their property! The disappointment and loss occasioned by the capture of the Two-Friends will be sensibly felt by our importers—She was literally crammed with Goods, and the only ship expected from London with the Spring supplies.

A serious disappointment will be also experienced by the South-Carolina College, as the philosophical apparatus and a considerable part of the library purchased for it in London were on board the Two-Friends.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.

Affairs between the United States and Spain are again overcast with clouds; which will require all the *energies* of our very *energetic* government to dissipate.—The Court of Spain owes the American merchants some millions of dollars, for property plundered from them by French privateers, and condemned in Spanish ports. Our Ministers at Madrid, have made some show of spirit, in demanding the discharge of these claims; but the Spanish King having informed his Master, Bonaparte, that he cannot continue to pour his cash into the French Treasury, if he be compelled to pay the United States what is lawfully due to them by treaty;—the Imperial Monarch has ordered M. Talleyrand to inform Mr. Munroe, who had left Spain, to negociate at Paris, that Spain SHALL NOT *pay the United States a dollar.* Mr. Munroe has remonstrated, with spunk, against this decision of the Emperor.—But *Bona's* word, like the laws of the *Medes* and *Persians*, must not be altered. How this will affect the nerves of the *Guardians of our property and Honor*, at *Washington*, time will tell;—though it would require no great gift of *second-sight* now to foretell.

NEW-YORK, June 17.

A letter from St. Croix, received in this city, dated May 25 says:—

"Lord Nelson was seen yesterday from shore with 14 sail of the line, in pursuit of the French fleet."

After receiving the above extract, we took some pains to ascertain how far it was entitled to credit. We have seen the owner and mate of the brig Sarah-Ann, now at quarantine, from St. Croix, which place she left on the 27th of May. The owner informs that he received a letter from St. Croix, dated the 27th ult. mentioning, that Lord Nelson was in the West-Indies with 15 sail of the line. The mate of the brig says, that just before he sailed, three ships of war passed close by the west end of St. Croix, and several others were seen at the same time in the offing, all steering to the westward.

The probability is, however, that the above is not Lord Nelson's, but the French Toulon fleet, bound to Jamaica; as we have accounts from Martinique, that the embargo at that place was raised the 27th of May, *after* the sailing of the fleet.

June 19.

The ship Ardent, Capt. Crosthwaite, has arrived in the sound, in 33 days from Greenock. Capt. C. informs us, that an Embargo was laid on all vessels in the ports of England on the 7th of May, and in Scotland on the 10th. The embargo was laid in consequence of a very large secret expedition being about to sail from Portsmouth.

The Ardent having cleared out previous to the 10th, sailed in the evening of the 11th under a protest.

Capt. Crosthwaite brings Greenock papers to the 6th of May, but their contents are quite uninteresting.

POSTSCRIPT.

Since writing the above, we have been obligingly favored, by a respectable merchant of this city, with Greenock papers to the 11th of May—from which we have made the following hasty summary:

They had received accounts in London, of the destination of the Toulon fleet, which was said to be for Jamaica.

An expedition for the West-Indies, consisting of 8 000 men, under the command of Sir Eyre Coot, was nearly in readiness for sea.

Private letters were received from the Channel fleet, which state, that the Brest fleet was perfectly ready for sea, and it is said that they have recently made two attempts to get out, but were prevented by the vigilance of Lord Gardner. The Diadem of 64 guns, arrived at Portsmouth, from the Channel fleet. She left the fleet all well off Brest, having been joined by the squadron under the command of Sir John Orde.

An unusual degree of activity was remarked among the French flotilla at Boulogne.

The Spanish ship Asia, from Lima, for Cadiz, with three hundred thousand dollars in specie, some ingots of gold, and a quantity of valuable drugs, has lately been carried into England.

The English secret expedition was said to be destined against Ferrol.

It was stated from unquestionable authority that his Majesty had issued orders for erasing the name of Lord Melville from the list of the privy council.—His Lordship is now removed from all places which he held at the pleasure of the crown.

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The following table exhibits the decrease of slaves in the northern and middle, and their increase in the southern States, for ten years

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But another very gloomy part of the picture remains to be unfolded.

In the last ten years the whole number of persons in the northern or eastern states has increased only in the proportion of 12 to 10, in the middle as 14 to 10, in the southern nearly as 24 to 18. Free people in the eastern as 12 to 10. slaves in the southern as 83 to 64. Free people in the southern states from 1,221.364 to 1.604 239. Free people in the eastern states in the ratio of one fifth only of the original number; those in the southern states in that of nearly one third; slaves in about the same proportion.

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The advantages, accruing to youth from subjection to parental authority, are so numerous, that it is difficult to determine, which had better be selected to impress the mind with the importance of the subject.—Persons never feel more capable of governing themselves and providing for their own welfare, than from the age of fourteen to twenty-one. Yet it is notoriously true, that, in no period of their existence, are they so *completely* unqualified to act without restraint.—There is no period in which they have so *much* need of the counsel, advice and controul of those, who have passed this critical juncture. Less wisdom and vigilance are necessary to preserve the infant, than the youth, from danger and ruin. The reason is obvious. At this time of life, their sprightly imaginations paint anticipated scenes of enjoyment in the most glowing colours; their passions, strong and vigorous, are easily blown into a flame; their thirst for unbounded liberty is ardent; and they vainly flatter themselves, that if they were only freed from the subjugation of minority, they could gratify all their desires. Their judgment being immature and their appetites for pleasure insatiable, they are exposed to every species of excessive indulgence. To the great susceptibility of impression, we are chiefly to impute the eccentricities, indiscretions and volatility of youth. Almost every object, being new, deeply affects them, and, by the force of novelty, they are allured into many irregularities. How vastly important, that they should now have an experienced guardian to warn them of latent evils, by his friendly admonitions, and prohibit them, by his reasonably strict commands, from rushing into irretrievable infamy and disgrace.

It is of unspeakable consequence to young persons, that they have more restraints than they are capable of imposing on themselves. For such is the strength of their passions, that the feeble dawning of their own reason is by no means sufficient to direct them.—Their reason, is like a moderate wind, which, indeed, blows in a right direction; but their passions, like an impetuous torrent, drive them the contrary way.

Innumerable facts, in perfect concurrence with the most enlightened dictates of the understanding, evince the truth of the proverbial saying, that 'those who never knew how to obey, will never know how to govern.' Witness those heads of families, who were never in a state of subjection. They either govern their children and domestics with more than despotic tyranny, or grant them more than democratic liberty. Persons who have been educated in this way, or rather who never had any education, make wretched members of society. "It is good for a man," says the prophet, "that he bear the yoke in his youth." This has been often verified by experience. In our journey through life, we meet with unavoidable disappointments, and frequently receive treatment, not very congenial to our feelings.—But persons who have never had their inclinations crossed, nor their patience tried, take great affronts, at small offences, and considering them as insupportable evils, they determine to seek redress. They murmur and rave, and not only disturb the peace of their own houses, but keep up a perpetual clamour about a mere nothing, till the whole neighbourhood becomes a perfect Bedlam.

Parents! these are demoralizing times. Infidelity prevails. Are not many of your sons leagued together for the purpose of proving the Bible *a forgery*, and the immortality of the soul *a delusion?*—Search faithfully and diligently into this matter!!—That you may have a proper sense of the importance of your duty, read, attentively, the third chapter of the first book of Samuel; and be exhorted no longer to deprive your offspring of the precious privilege, good family government. Unless a general reformation speedily take place, we have reason to fear the worst of consequences.—For pure family democracy is, of all kinds, the most alarming.

Youth, be entreated never to resist the lawful authority of your parental guardians. You ought always to be jealous of your own judgment, when it is opposed to the experience of riper years. Be cautious how you listen to such, as entice you to disobey. Beware of the fascinating charms of infidel philosophy. Her embrace is fatal. For, in the awful moment, when the sweet, the consolatory balm of Religion is most needed, she fills the flesh of her votaries with thorns, and their hearts with barbed arrows.

DISCOS TANTALOS

BY THE MAILS.

CHARLESTON *(S. C.)* June 7, 1805.

THE *French Privateer*, which has been cruizing off the mouth of this harbour for some days past, boarded, the day before yesterday, *while crossing the bar*, the brig South-Carolina, and schooner Peacock, from Cuba, and the coasting schooner Delancy, Capt. Bythewood, from Beaufort, in this State, was brought too and boarded, on the same day, after she was *completely within the harbour*; and they even threatened to fire into the Delancy, for not heaving too and coming under their lee sooner, although it was impossible to have done it, without getting her on shore. It may perhaps be asked, *where was Gun-Boat Number One on this occasion?*—She was at anchor near Sullivan's Island, in full view of the whole transaction, though not, perhaps, quite within gun-shot. As this picaroon grows bolder from impunity, we may shortly expect a still closer embrace from her; and after this, we should not be surprized, if she were to enter our harbour, and cut out some of the vessels lately returned from St. Domingo.—It is a melancholy truth, and we repeat it with sorrow, that the American national character, from the repeated insults of this nature (which are patiently suffered by the government) appears to be approaching to a state of pusillanimity incompatible with the support of our freedom and independence. Scarcely a day passes, when we do not receive accounts of our vessels being captured or plundered by this gang of infamous *piratical freebooters*, infesting the West-India seas: No regularity of papers—nor the most fair and lawful voyage, will save them from the all-plundering fangs of these desperadoes. Not content with pursuing their robberies at a distance, they now approach our harbours; and unless something is done to correct this evil, our hardy mariners must seek that safety and protection in our *corn fields*, which our government seems to deny them on the ocean.

June 8.

CAPTURE OF THE TWO FRIENDS.

The regular trading American Ship Two Friends, Captain M'Neil, from London for this port, with a full cargo of Dry Goods, supposed to be worth *One Hundred Thousand Pounds Sterling*, was captured on Tuesday last, in ten fathoms water, by the French privateer schooner L'Emerance, Captain Moisan, from Guadaloupe, now cruising off our bar.

The plea urged by the Privateersmen for capturing the ship was, that she had not a certificate from the American Consul resident in London, declaring her to be American property.

The passengers and crew were permitted to take out their baggage, &c. and were treated civilly while on board the privateer. Capt. M'Neil, the cook, and two boys, remain on board the ship—which, after putting 24 Frenchmen on board, they ordered for Guadaloupe. The passengers arrived in town this morning in a pilot boat.

The Two Friends left Gravesend on the 21st of April, and was 42 days out when captured.

The privateer mounts four 12-pound carronades, a long brass 12-pounder, and two double-fortified 4-pounders, and had on board 97 men. They stated, that one of the Guineamen which they had lately taken, bound into this port, had 450 slaves on board.

Thus, by the daring and piratical proceeding of a small picaroon, is our port completely blockaded, and our citizens wantonly robbed of their property! The disappointment and loss occasioned by the capture of the Two-Friends will be sensibly felt by our importers—She was literally crammed with Goods, and the only ship expected from London with the Spring supplies.

A serious disappointment will be also experienced by the South-Carolina College, as the philosophical apparatus and a considerable part of the library purchased for it in London were on board the Two-Friends.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12,

Affairs between the United States and Spain are again o'ercast with clouds; which will require all the *energies* of our very *energetic* government to dissipate.—The Court of Spain owes the American merchants some millions of dollars, for property plundered from them by French privateers, and condemned in Spanish ports. Our Ministers at Madrid, have made some show of spirit, in demanding the discharge of these claims; but the Spanish King having informed his Master, Bonaparte, that he cannot continue to pour his cash into the French Treasury, if he be compelled to pay the United States what is lawfully due to them by treaty;—the Imperial Monarch has ordered M. Talleyrand to inform Mr. Munroe, who had left Spain, to negociate at Paris, that Spain SHALL NOT *pay the United States a dollar.* Mr. Munroe has remonstrated, with spunk, against this decision of the Emperor.—But *Bona's* word, like the laws of the *Medes* and *Persians*, must not be altered. How this will affect the nerves of the *Guardians of our property and Honor*, at *Washington*, time will tell;—though it would require no great gift of *second-sight* now to foretell.

NEW-YORK, June 17.

A letter from St. Croix, received in this city, dated May 25 says:—

"Lord Nelson was seen yesterday from shore with 14 sail of the line, in pursuit of the French fleet."

After receiving the above extract, we took some pains to ascertain how far it was entitled to credit. We have seen the owner and mate of the brig Sarah-Ann, now at quarantine, from St. Croix, which place she left on the 27th of May. The owner informs that he received a letter from St. Croix, dated the 27th ult. mentioning, that Lord Nelson was in the West-Indies with 15 sail of the line. The mate of the brig says, that just before he sailed, three ships of war passed close by the west end of St. Croix, and several others were seen at the same time in the offing, all steering to the westward.

The probability is, however, that the above is not Lord Nelson's, but the French Toulon fleet, bound to Jamaica; as we have accounts from Martinique, that the embargo at that place was raised the 27th of May, *after* the sailing of the fleet.

June 19.

The ship Ardent, Capt. Crosthwaite, has arrived in the sound, in 33 days from Greenock. Capt. C. informs us, that an Embargo was laid on all vessels in the ports of England on the 7th of May, and in Scotland on the 10th. The embargo was laid in consequence of a very large secret expedition being about to sail from Portsmouth.

The Ardent having cleared out previous to the 10th, sailed in the evening of the 11th under a protest.

Capt. Crosthwaite brings Greenock papers to the 6th of May, but their contents are quite uninteresting.

POSTSCRIPT.

Since writing the above, we have been obligingly favored, by a respectable merchant of this city, with Greenock papers to the 11th of May—from which we have made the following hasty summary:

They had received accounts in London, of the destination of the Toulon fleet, which was said to be for Jamaica.

An expedition for the West-Indies, consisting of 8 000 men, under the command of Sir Eyre Coot, was nearly in readiness for sea.

Private letters were received from the Channel fleet, which state, that the Brest fleet was perfectly ready for sea, and it is said, that they have recently made two attempts to get out, but were prevented by the vigilance of Lord Gardner. The Diadem of 64 guns, arrived at Portsmouth, from the Channel fleet. She left the fleet all well off Brest, having been joined by the squadron under the command of Sir John Orde.

An unusual degree of activity was remarked among the French flotilla at Boulogne.

The Spanish ship Asia, from Lima, for Cadiz, with three hundred thousand dollars in specie, some ingots of gold, and a quantity of valuable drugs, has lately been carried into England.

The English secret expedition was said to be destined against Ferrol.

It was stated from unquestionable authority that his Majesty had issued orders for erasing the name of Lord Melville from the list of the privy council.—His Lordship is now removed from all places which be held at the pleasure of the crown.

BOSTON, June 18.

THE COMBINED FLEETS.

have authentic information that the and Cadiz Fleets, consisting of 18 of the line and 7 frigates, arrived at ligan on the 14th of May, after a of about 30 days from Spain. They oo French and 3000 Spanish troops rd. The fleets are commanded by a Admiral—the troops by a French l. They remained at Martinique on h of May. The object of the expe- was a profound secret; but it is proba- y were waiting to be reinforced pre- proceeding upon it. The Ferrol fleet il of the line, with troops, and the et of 21 sail, with troops, have been dy for sea.—It is hardly to be ex- the fleets will all be so fortunate as pe the British in proceeding across the ic.

achievements of the Rochefort squa- whose departure from port was scarcely in England before they had reached ace of their destination.) were not very ant; and it is conjectured by many the fleets which are now combined, h powerful, will not accomplish any of magnitude, as the British with re- to them are every where forewarned orearmed. A fresh fleet of 15 sail of e was dispatched from England the ning of May, to track the fleets from That fleet, when joined by the ships y in the West-Indies, will be a match Gallo-Spanish Armada, even if some- augmented.—It appears that no pains taken at Martinique to prevent the ar- of the fleets from being known at the islands—there was no embargo.

e fleets on their passage from Cadiz to Royal, captured the British sloop of , Cayenne, of 18 guns.

e Rochefort squadron has been seen the European Coast steering for ient. It is possible they might fall in with British squadron before they reached a ch port.

e news that the Toulon fleet was at sea, that it was conjectured to be bound for aica, was received at that island about middle of May. Martial Law was im- iately proclaimed, and measures of de- commenced.

has been stated in the Chronicle, that onsequence of some party disputes in the ish Parliament, respecting its proceedings ast Lord Melville, a considerable change taken place in the ministry. This is not case; as will appear very evident from following article.

LONDON, APRIL 29, 1805.—After all the assertions, the *undoubted facts*, and the *illusive* reasoning—after the triumph and exultation which pervaded all the ranks of opposition, yesterday—which opened to us the brilliant prospect of getting into power; we have to state, and we desire to be received by the public as not speaking without authority—THAT THERE IS NO FOUNDATION WHATEVER FOR THE RUMOUR OF Lord Sidmouth's, Lord Buckinghamshire, or Mr. Vansittart's resignation—AND THAT NO CHANGE HAS TAKEN PLACE, OR IS LIKELY TO TAKE PLACE IN THE CABINET.—*Courier.*

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1805.

Literary Prohibitions.—The governments of the continent of Europe seem to think it the best means of preserving proper principles among their subjects, to keep them in entire ignorance of what is done or thought among other nations. As the press is the most dangerous of all instruments for the propagation of knowledge, the different governments of the continent of Europe are, and long have been, employing all their efforts to counteract the possible effects of this formidable weapon. There is, we believe, not a single sovereignty in Europe, Great-Britain excepted, where a literary censorship is not busily engaged in crushing the freedom of the press. The court of St. Petersburgh has lately published a long edict, containing such regulations with regard to the circulation of literary productions of all sorts, both those printed at home and those imported from abroad, as must render it impossible that the people should know by the medium of the press a single circumstance which the court does not wish them to know. Among other articles it is decreed that all works relating to religion *must*, previous to publication, be examined and approved of by a censorship composed of members of the established church. All journals, and even the handbills of the theatres, must be submitted to the censors appointed to examine them.

Bonaparte has long shown himself the determined enemy of the freedom of the press. He has both reduced it to complete slavery at home, and issued the severest decrees against the importation of journals from Great-Britain, the only country in Europe where men dare to write what they think, and to print what they write. His probibitions, however, are not confined to British productions. Afraid lest a ray of freedom should be reflected from the unpromising atmosphere of Germany, he has prohibited the importation into France of even the journals printed on the left bank of the Rhine.

The King of Sweden has determined not to be outdone in this display of authority.—He has strictly forbidden the importation into his dominions, of all French books, journals, and in short every thing that has issued from the French press. This decree has been distributed with the greatest diligence, and read in all the churches of the Swedish dominions.

Even the timid and subaltern court of Spain has taken the alarm at the propagation of French principles about religion, and has ventured to prohibit the circulation of Portalis's discourse on the conclusion of the *Concordat*, as being "full of dangerous principles." A German journalist remarks on this occasion; "The French wonder at this prohibition of Spain; but the Germans would have much more reason to wonder at the numerous prohibitions of France, such as that of the journals of the left bank of the Rhine, &c. &c. if it were not, that amidst the great wonders of our times, such little wonders pass altogether unnoticed." If France and the other continental nations had entered into a mutual agreement, to do the utmost in their power to aggrandize Great-Britain, they could not have fallen upon a more effectual mode than to prevent the circulation of knowledge in their own dominions, while it is diffused, free and unrestrained, over every part of the British Empire.—*U. S. Gazette.*

From a paper, established in Pennsylvania by *Republicans* vs. *Genuine Republicans*, alias Moderate Democrats vs. *Im*-moderate Democrats, alias *Tertium Quids*, vs. Disorganizers, with the title of "The Freeman's Journal," we extract the following sentence:

"It has been observed, with no less truth than excellence of expression, by a gentleman who witnessed all the tempests of our revolution, that "*we are in more danger now than we were then, and there is more occasion for a grand exertion to ward off the imminent disasters that now stare in our faces, than there was even then.*"

Now *be it remembered* that the above is the language of men who *have been* as violent democrats as any who now figure on the theatre of Jeffersonian politics, and that the same in substance has been repeatedly declared by the Federalists, and that for such declaration they have met not a little abuse from men of the same stamp of those who now support "*The Freeman's Journal.*"

Tom Paine, has published an eighth letter to the citizens of the United States.—We mention this, merely to record the fact—his ebullitions of scurrility and egotism are now very seldom copied from the Aurora, even in the most barren democratic papers.

On the third day of May last, all foreign coins, excepting Spanish dollars, and parts of dollars, ceased to be a legal tender for the payment of debts in the United States—as the act of Congress, making French, Spanish and Portuguese gold coins, and French crowns a tender, expired on the said third day of May.

Two ships have lately arrived at Charleston (S. C.) from Africa, bringing (for sale) 324 slaves to the southern land of "liberty, equality, and the rights of man."

By late accounts from St. Jago de Cuba, we learn that piratical cruizers, manned by a motley banditti of Spaniards, Frenchmen, Mulattoes and Negroes, are daily carrying American vessels into that and other ports, pronouncing each "*bon bon prize!*"—The officers (no less savage than their renegado crews) when expostulated with on so flagrant a violation of the law of nations, insolently vociferate, "*D—n law of nation!—we "make bon bon law ourself for get the "l'argent—no matter—America have the "gun-boat, but no have the corsair for "make fight.*"—This, it will be acknowledged, is "feeling *power* and forgetting *right*," with a witness.—*Prov. Gaz.*

On Sunday last, was killed by lightning, at the house of Mr. Zaccheus Chase, in the town of Portsmouth (on this Island) Mr. JOSEPH CONGDON, of New-Bedford, in an advanced age. He was struck dead in an instant, while sitting in a chair near the fireplace, smoaking his pipe.—The lightning struck the chimney, and considerably stunned several other persons in the house, who have since recovered. The storm was very violent in that town—the rain descended in torrents—the thunder was uncommonly heavy, and the lightning remarkably vivid and frequent.—It struck another house, and a vessel, not far distant, and also four or five other places in the same vicinity; but we have not yet heard of any other material damage having been sustained.—*Republican.*

The Schooner Ann and Harriot, Capt. William Shearman, of this port, captured on the 7th of May last, by a French piratical cruizer, on her passage from this port to Kingston, (Jamaica,) has been re-captured by a British sloop of war and sent into the port of her destination.

Arrived at this port on Thursday last, the Brig German-Peggy, Capt. Landers, in 16 days from the Havanna.—Left there, Ship Fair-American, Allen, of New-York to sail in 10 days; Brig Warren, Coggeshall, of Warren, to sail in 12 days; Brig Friendship, Bigley, of Newport, to sail in 8 days, and Schooner Azubah & Ruthy, Shaw, of do. to sail in 10 days.

MARRIED.—At Bristol, on Friday evening the 7th inst. by the Rev. Mr. White, *Allen Bourne*, Esq. Attorney at Law, to Miss *Eliza Smith*, daughter of Mr. Josiah Smith, of that town.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT June 21.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Regulator, Chace,	Albany
Connecticut, Billington,	New-York
Triton, Dean,	Ditto
Ship Semiramis, Malbone,	St. Helena
Sloop Columbia, Borden,	Richmond
Aurora, Cahoone,	New-York
Schooner Betsey, Clarke,	St. Jago
Brig German Peggy, Landers,	Havanna
CLEARED,	*For*
Ship Bayard, Phillips,	Africa
Brig Hannah, Dayton,	Havanna
Sloop Fame, Justin,	New-York
Huntress, Earl,	Ditto
Sally, Winslow,	New-York
Ship Rose-in-Bloom, Burdick,	Charleston

Valuable Sales at Auction.

ON Wednesday and Thursday next, will be Sold, at the Auction-Room of Gardner and Dean, a large and valuable assortment of seasonable GOODS, belonging to William C. Baen, and by me attached at the suits of certain creditors of said Baen.

☞ Six months credit, on good security, will be allowed to purchasers to the amount of fifty dollars or upwards.

The Sale will begin at Ten o'clock, A. M. each day.

WILLIAM DENNIS, *Sheriff.*

Newport, June 21, 1805.

NEW PUBLICATION.

Just Received, and for Sale, at the office of the Newport Mercury,

THE EXPOSITOR;

OR, MANY MYSTERIES UNVEILED.

BY WILLIAM FREDERICK PINCHBECK.

THE original Instructor, as it seems, of the Learned Pig, whose sagacity has excited so much attention, has in this publication explained to the World, the means and mode of instruction which he pursued, to enable that animal to answer, with so much apparent readiness, any questions put to him by those present. He has also gone into an examination of the principles, on which the Acoustic Temple, or Invisible Lady, is constructed, and explained it in a very pleasing and satisfactory manner. A great variety of curious tricks and experiments are likewise explained, amongst which are the Philosophical Swan. The manner in which a gun may be loaded and discharged at a person, and the ball caught upon the point of a dagger, &c. The transformation, without the assistance of fire, of eggs, into pan-cakes. The mode of breaking a watch or ring, and restoring it to its former state. To transfer money from one handkerchief to another. To fire a ring from a pistol, and to send the same within a casket, previously locked and delivered to one of the company. To make a handkerchief follow the performer out of the room, &c.

This singular publication likewise contains reflections upon Ventriloquism. The philosophical principles upon which the Physiognotrace is constructed; And what is by no means the least curious or interesting, a complete developement of the optical deception, with what he terms the magnetic optical spy-glass, and penetrating optical spy-glass, by means of which the Invisible Lady, of late rendered visible, has so far succeeded in exciting the public curiosity.

The author, in his preface, professes that his intention is not only to amuse and instruct, but more especially to point out the too-frequent sources, of superstitious error, and to combat the absurd opinion of supernatural agency, and the ridiculous propensity to attribute to it, whatever may appear surprising or strange.

CINCINNATI.

THE Rhode-Island State Society of CINCINNATI, will celebrate the Anniversary of American Independence, at Providence, on the 4th day of July next.—A general and punctual attendance of the Members is requested, on that day, at Nine o'clock, A. M. at the State-House in that town.

DANIEL S. DEXTER, *Sec'ry.*

June 14th, 1805.

WE the subscribers being appointed, by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Exeter, in the county of Washington, commissioners to receive, examine and adjust, the claims of the creditors to the estate of SUSANNA JAMES, late of said Exeter, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that six months from the first day of April inst. are allowed by said court for the creditors to exhibit their claims against said estate and that we shall attend on the business of our appointment on the first Monday in July, the third Monday in August, and the fourth Monday in September next, at one o'clock, P. M. in each of said days, at the dwelling-house of CALEB ARNOLD, jun. in Exeter.—All claims not exhibited within that time, will be debarred a recovery.

PELEG ARNOLD,
STUTELY TILLINGHAST,
REYNOLDS SHEARMAN, } *Com'rs.*

All persons indebted to said estate are desired to make payment to

JOSEPH JAMES, *Adm'r.*

Exeter, April 1, 1805.

Theatre, Newport.

THE Public are respectfully acquainted that the Theatre will open on Monday evening next, the 24th inst. Particulars of Entertainments in bills for the day.

J. HARPER, *Manager.*

Newport, June 21, 1805.

Rhode-Island Union Bank.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified to attend at the Bank-Room on Monday the first day of July—for the purpose of electing Nine Directors for the year ensuing, agreeable to the 6th Article of Association, and for transacting such other business as may be laid before them.

On the same day, at the Bank, will be declared a semi-annual dividend on all stock standing on the Books, to such persons as are recorded on the 25th Instant—and payable to them or their legal Representatives, from which time transfers will cease, until the said 1st day of July.

By order of the President and Directors,

JOHN L. BOSS, Cashier.

Newport, 20th June, 1805.

WASHINGTON ACADEMY LOTTERY.

ON account of the absence from this State of a gentleman, who is one of the principal Managers of this Lottery—the drawing thereof is deferred for a few weeks, when his return is expected, and the drawing will be attended to without fail.

DANIEL E. UPDIKE, *Sec'ry.*

N. B. There are a few Tickets remaining unsold, which are in the hands of those persons heretofore appointed to sell Tickets! The public patronage is further solicited.

Washington Academy,
North-Kingstown, June 20, 1805.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed administrator on the estate of his Father, CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Island, merchant, deceased, and having given bond according to law, for the faithful discharge of the trust thereby reposed in him, requests all persons who are indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and all those who have any demands against it, to exhibit them to him.

CHRISTOPHER G CHAMPLIN, *Adm'r.*

Newport, June 21, 1805.

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

In General Assembly, June Session, A.D. 1805.

An Act to prevent the circulation of private Notes, Bills, Orders, and Checks (other than those of incorporated Banks) as currency.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by this General Assembly, and by the authority thereof it is enacted*, That if any person shall, after the first day of July next, issue or pass any note, bill, order or check, other than the notes of bills of any bank which shall, at the time of issuing or passing the same, be incorporated by the laws of this State, or of the United States, or some one of them, with an intent that the same shall be circulated as currency, he shall forfeit and pay, for every such offence, the sum of one hundred dollars to be recovered by indictmen in the Supreme Judicial Court, or Court of General Sessions of the Peace, in the county where such offence shall be committed, to the use of the State; or by action of debt in any court of competent jurisdiction, one-half thereof to the use of the person who shall first sue therefor, and the other half to the use of the State.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all notes, bills, orders, checks, draughts, or obligations whatsoever, which shall be issued or passed as aforesaid, other than the notes or bills of any bank incorporated as aforesaid, after the said first day of July next, shall be utterly void, and no action shall be thereon sustained in any court of law.

A true copy:

Witness, SAMUEL EDDY, *Sec'ry.*

State of Rhode-Island & Providence Plantations.

House of Representatives, June 15, 1805.

Resolved, If the Honorable Senate concur therein, That this General Assembly, at the next October Session, will enter upon the trial of the docket of petitions, on the second day of the session, and will proceed with the same until the business shall be completed; and that this resolution be published in all the news-papers printed in the State.

By order,

THEODORE A. FOSTER, *Clerk.*

In the Senate, read the same day and concurred. By order,

SAMUEL EDDY, *Secretary.*

A true copy:

Witness, SAMUEL EDDY, *Sec'ry.*

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale, at the office of the Newport Mercury,

A QUANTITY of Foolscap Writing-Paper, No. 1 and 2, as cheap by the large or small quantity (and of as good a quality) as can be purchased in Newport.

May 31, 1805.

POETRY.

THE following Song, from the works of BRUCE: a Caledonian Bard of the last century, displays much of that enthusiastic passion of love, which is a trait in the national character of the natives of Scotland.

IN May, when the gowans appear on the green,
And flowers in the fields and the forests are seen,
While lilies bloom'd bonny, and hawthorns up sprung,
The yellow-hair'd laddie oft whistled and sung.

But neither the shades, nor the sweets of the flowers,
Nor the blackbirds that warbled on blossoming bowers,
Could pleasure his eye, or his ear entertain—
For love was his pleasure, and love was his pain.

The shepherd thus sung, while his flocks all around,
Drew nearer and nearer, and sigh'd to the sound,
Around, as in chains, lay the beasts of the wood,
With pity disarm'd, and with music subdued.

"Young JESSY is fair as the Spring's early flower,
And MARY sings sweet as the bird in her bower;
But PEGGY is brighter, and fairer than they;
She's fair as the morning, with smiles like the day.

In the flower of her youth, in the bloom of eighteen,
Of Virtue the goddess, of Beauty the queen:
One hour in her presence an æra excels,
Amid courts where Ambition with Misery dwells.

Fair to the shepherd's, the new-springing flowers,
When May and when morning lead on the gay hours;
But PEGGY is brighter, and fairer than they;
She's fair as the morning, and lovely as May.

Sweet to the shepherd's, the wild woodland sound,
When larks sing above him, and lambs bleat around;
But PEGGY far sweeter can speak and can sing,
Than the notes of the warblers that welcome the spring.

When in beauty she moves, by the brook of the plain,
You'd call her a Venus, new sprung from the main;
When she sings, and the woods with their echoes reply,
You would think that an angel was warbling on high.

Ye Powers, who preside over mortal estate!
Whose rod ruleth nature, whose pleasure is fate,
O grant me, O grant me, the heav'n of her charms!
May I live in her presence, and die in her arms!

SATURDAY's MONITOR.

No. XXXVII.

To aid the cause of Virtue and Religion.

Train up a child, in the way he should go, and when he is old, he will not depart from it. SOLOMON.

IN the moral discipline of children, strict attention should be paid to their dispositions, which are nearly as various as their faces. For the sake of brevity, however, I shall class them, under the following general heads; the mild and tractable, the dull and inattentive, and the obstinate or perverse. Children, of mild dispositions, should be treated with gentleness. To such, the good advice and good example of parents is alone necessary; the dull, and inattentive require other methods, they must be spurred on by more violent means.—With this description of children, severity is sometimes necessary.—With them, *He that spareth the rod, hateth his son*; and they must sometimes be roused from their lethargic habits, by harshness in their monitors. To treat them constantly with mildness and affection, would be to sing a continual lullaby to the idle habits of their minds. The obstinate and perverse, are the most unmanageable of the different classes of children; and it is necessary to try different experiments, in governing them. On some, the rod will produce good effects: on others, just the contrary, as it will cause them to hate the hand which corrects them. The most effectual method of treatment is to endeavour to gain their esteem and friendship, to shew them the beauty of virtue, not by precept, but by example. It will not do to say to them, "wretch!" this is villainy, and this is sin; their perverse natures will rebel against reproof or admonition. Advice, if directed to the root of their vices, will disgust them; they must be caught by the more circuitous mode of fable and parable. To tell them of the detestable complexion of their own wickedness, will confirm them in their abominable courses; but if we expose it in a third person, they may be brought to see its enormity. It will be perceived, that I here address myself only to such parents as are anxious about the welfare of their children; not to those who deserve all the punishment their children receive, who train them up in vice, and endeavour to justify every villainy of which they are guilty. It would be labour in vain, to remonstrate with such persons. If they have the worst of children, and you tell them so, you make them your enemy. They will justify their children in all their aberrations from the standard of virtue, and are not convinced of their errors, till they arrive at the gallows.

FOR SALE BY
JOSEPH LYON,
150 Barrels Tar,
150 Barrels Pitch.

MEIN & ROGERS,
NO. 77, THAMES-STREET,
Have just Received, and for SALE,
FORTY Hogsheads Jamaica Rum.
3 pipes Cognac Brandy.
12 quarter-casks 1st quality sherry Wine.
21 casks fresh Malaga Raisins.
10 chests souchong Tea.
4 chests Hyson-skin do.
6 half-chests Bohea do.
1 chest Young-hyson do.
10 cases London Porter.
2 cases Capers.
1 bale Cloves.
2 cases Olive Oil.
1 do. Ketchup.
4 boxes Muscatel Raisins.
A constant supply of Flour.
Also—As usual, an extensive Assortment of GROCERIES, at Wholesale and Retail.
Newport, April 12, 1805.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

JOHN BOURS, jun.
Has just received in addition to his former assortment, the following GOODS, all of which for Cash will be sold cheaper than they can be purchased in Newport, viz.
BEST superfine black and blue Cloths.
Second do. of all colours.
Middling do.
Mixed of every quality.
Cassimeres and coatings.
Best superfine swansdowns.
Best rose blankets.
Hunter's cord—for pantaloons.
Durants and calimancoes.
Rattinet and wildbores.
Cambric muslins.
Laced cambricks.
Coloured muslins.
Superfine chintz and calicoes.
India cottons of every quality.
Fine India tamboured muslins.
Silk and cotton cords and tassels.
Camel's-hair Shawls, &c. &c. &c.
Newport, Nov 10, 1804.

WILLIAM CROOKE
Offers for Sale
AN assortment of genuine Wines.
Jamaica Spirits per hogshead.
St. Croix Rum per do.
Best Holland Geneva per pipe.
1st and 4th-proof Cognac, and 4th do. Barcelona } Brandy per pipe
30 quarter-casks excellent Sherry Wine.
An assortment of good Teas.
Bourbon Coffee per bag.
Brown Sugar per hogshead, box or barrel.
Cotton per bale.
Best Negro-head Tobacco per keg.
Pigtail per roll.
York Soap per box.
Boston Chocolate per do.
Also a general and large assortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glass-Ware, at Wholesale and Retail.
Newport, Oct. 12, 1804.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers, Executors to the last Will and Testament of JOHN HADWEN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Island, Merchant, deceased; have taken upon themselves that trust, and given bonds as the law directs:—And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said John Hadwen, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to

ELIZABETH HADWEN, *Exec'x.*
BENJAMIN HADWEN, *Exec'r.*
Newport, 26th of 10th Mon. 1804.

GIBBS & CHANNING
HAVE FOR SALE
ST. Petersburg clean Hemp.
Holland's, Russia and Raven's Duck, of the first qualities.
Osnabrigs, Ticklenburghs, Russia Sheeting, and coarse Linen for Coffee-Bags.
Cables and Cordage, of all dimensions.
Holland's Gin, and Linseed Oil.
Windward-Island and New-England Rum.
Molasses, suitable for Retailers—and brown Sugar.
Russia Bar-Iron—Heart and Club-Steel, &c.
Newport, Dec. 7, 1804.

COME AND SEE.
INGRAINED CARPETS, &c.
JOHN BOURS, jun.
HAS JUST RECEIVED,
A QUANTITY of Elegant Ingrained Carpeting—laced Cambrics—Calicoes—Broadcloths and Laced cambric Shawls—India tambour'd Muslin, &c. &c.—All of which, for Cash, will be sold very cheap
Newport, May 24, 1805

TO BE SOLD,
THAT Valuable FARM, on the South-end of the Island of Prudence, containing five hundred and thirty acres of Land, with the Dwelling House, Barn, Crib, and other buildings thereon standing:—The above Farm will be sold in whole, or divided, as may best suit the purchaser or purchasers:—For further particulars and terms, apply to
JAMES ROBINSON,
At Newport.
May 24, 1805.

FOR SALE BY
JOHN BAKER,
THIRTY Hogsheads St. Croix Rum.
1300 Bushels of Turks-Island Salt.
8000 wt dried Hides.
40 Barrels Tar.
And a few Pipes of Cognac Brandy.
Newport, Dec. 14, 1804

THE Subscriber being appointed Administrator on the estate of Capt. RICHARD UPDIKE, late of North-Kingstown, deceased, requests all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment; and all persons who have demands against said estate, to present the same for adjustment to

DANIEL E. UPDIKE, *Adm'r.*
Wickford, March 19, 1805.

FOR SALE BY
ISAAC THOMPSON,
Of New-London—the following
Family and Patent Medicines.

DOCTOR Rawson's celebrated STOMACHIC BITTERS, which have proved so regularly efficacious for a few years past, in restoring weak and decayed constitutions, and all that train of complicated complaints, so common in the spring and fall seasons. Price 50 cents a box.

Extract of a letter from Doct. John Wilcox, of Vergennes, (Vermont) to the Proprietor, dated October 20, 1803.

Dear Sir.—I have been one of those that never put much faith in Patent Medicines, until of late; but must acknowledge, by actual experience, that I have received more benefit from Doctor *Rawson's Bitters*, than from all the medicines I ever took before. I have been unwell with a low remittent fever, &c.

Yours, &c. JOHN WILCOX, M. D.

Stamford, 10th Oct. 1803.

Sir.—The sale of Dr. *Rawson's Bitters*, has far exceeded my expectations. The inhabitants seem to approve of them very much. I have sold all you left with me. Those Bitters have had a surprising effect on several of my acquaintance, in restoring appetite and health to those that were quite low. With respect, yours, WM. KING.

Doctor LEE's (Windham) BILIOUS PILLS.—These valuable Pills are a most excellent medicine in all *Bilious Complaints*, and are useful in all other disorders where purges are necessary; they are certain to operate in a short time without occasioning the least pain or griping. These Pills are too well known and appreciated, through the United States, to need comment in an advertisement.

Dr. RAWSON's ITCH OINTMENT.—A certain cure for that disagreeable complaint called the ITCH. It effects a cure in a very short time, and may be applied with the greatest safety. It also cures all other kinds of eruptions on the face or skin. It is very agreeable in smell, and leaves the skin smooth and beautiful. *Price 42 cents a box.*

Dr. COOLEY's VEGETABLE ELIXIR, or COUGH DROPS; the best medicine ever yet discovered, for *Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Spitting of Blood*, and approaching *Consumptions*; and every other disease incident to that organ of life, the *Lungs*. No medicine in use is so justly entitled to praise in curing the above complaints, as this valuable Elixir. *Price 75 cents a bottle.*

Dr. RAWSON's much celebrated WORM POWDERS, which have proved very efficacious in dislodging and expelling *Worms* from the bowels of Children and Adults; they are also a very gentle purge, and the most proper physic that can be given to children, to remove crudities of every kind. *Price 50 cents a packet.*

Doctor THOMPSON's AROMATIC TOOTH PASTE—for curing the scurvy in the teeth and gums, and for whitening and preserving the teeth. It takes off all disagreeable smells from the breath, which generally arise from scorbutic gums and bad teeth, and may be used with the greatest safety. *Price 50 cents a box.*

Dr. HINCKLEY's infallible Remedy for the PILES—a certain cure for that disagreeable complaint. *Price 50 cents a box.*

☞ The above medicines may also be purchased of JAMES TAYLOR, at his Drug and Medicine-Store, No. 148, Thames-street, Newport, who keeps a constant supply of them; and of most other druggists in the United States.
Newoprt, April 19, 1805.

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,
Has for SALE on Commission,
TWENTY Pipes Geneva.
20 hogsheads St. Croix Rum.
60 hogsheads New-England Rum.
10 hogsheads good Retailing Molasses.
300 bushels old Corn.
200 quintals Scale-Fish.
50 barrels prime Bee, put up in the best manner or shipping.
100 barrels Prime and Mess Pork.
ALSO
Sundry Dwelling-Houses, situated in different parts of the town; and a quantity of Sheep and Hogs, for shipping.
LIKEWISE
Any quantity of Mahogany Furniture, of the newest fashion, on reasonable terms.
Also a quantity of ship and cabin Bread.

THE Subscriber has for Sale Two Lots, of Land, situated on Easton's Point.—Also a Number of Window-Frames and Sashes, and Pannel Doors.—Likewise 2000 Wt. of Salt Pork.—He has also for Sale, or to Let, a good Horse and Chaise. JAMES MITCHELL.
Newport, 5th of 4th Mon. 1805.

ISAAC & JOSEPH AUSTIN,
At No. 156, *Thames-Street,*
Have on Hand, and now are selling, an excellent Assortment of English, India, and Grocery GOODS, consisting of
SUPERFINE, 2d and low-priced Broadcloths, Cassimeres, and Velvets.
White and coloured 6-4 and 4-4 Cambries.
Royal-patent Cord.
Lutestrings and Persians, various widths and colours.
Warranted Morocco, Calf-skin and Buff Shoes.
Cork-Soled Do.
Hats of all prices and qualities, both English and American manufactured.
Hyson, Young-Hyson, Hyson-Skin, Souchong, and Bohea } Fresh Teas
Powder'd and Brown East and West-India Sugars.
Superior Flote, French and Carolina Indigo.
Cassia,
Pepper,
Pimento,
Starch,
Nutmegs—and Ginger.
A fresh supply of Cotton Yarn for Warps, filling and knitting; cotton Bed-Ticks, cotton Shirting, &c all at the manufactory prices.
A few hundred bushels of coarse Exuma Salt, suitable for dairies, &c.
The above articles will be sold on reasonable terms for cash, or approved credit, and all favours gratefully received.
Newport, 1st of 3d mo. 1805.

Linseed-Oil & Painter's Colours.
JAMES CAHOONE & SON,
At No. 118, Thames-Street,
HAVE FOR SALE,
LINSEED OIL boil'd or unboil'd,
Best London White-Lead.
Spanish Brown.
Whiting; Venetian Red; India Do.
Stope and Spruce-Yellow.
Red Lead; Patent Yellow.
Verdigrease; Prussian-Blue.
Gold and Silver Leaf.
Litharge; White Vitriol.
Painter's Brushes and Tools.
Scrubbing and Tar-Brushes.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright and Black Varnish.
Window-Glass and Putty.
Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry, properly prepared.
By sending the Dimensions of a House, Room, Vessel, &c. &c. their distant customers may be supplied with a sufficient quantity of Colours for any work, at the shortest notice, with directions to use them. *April* 19, 1805.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS, BY
CHRISTOPHER OLNEY & CO.
DELIVERED at their Millor, at their Paper-Warehouse, a few doors north of the market-house, where they have for sale at wholesale and retail all kinds of Paper, viz.
Foolscap Writing-Paper No. 1 & 2; Vellum; Letter do; Post do.; Wrapping do; Bonnet do. Clothier's do. 1st quality; Sheathing, with and without sand; Bookbinder's Boards; Candle-Paper and sugar-loaf blue.
LIKEWISE
Account-Books made and ruled to any pattern, to suit the purchaser.
ALSO
A complete assortment of Blank Account and Record Books.
Providence, Feb. 10, 1804.

FOR SALE,
THE Lime-Rock FARM situated within one mile of the town of Newport, containing 130 acres of choice Land, with a good dwelling-house, barn, crib, chaise-house and other out-houses thereon in good repair; perhaps there is no situation in the United States where an elegant building may be erected, that will command so extensive and beautiful a prospect as on this Farm.—An opportunity now offers itself for the man of fortune to accommodate himself with an estate, suited either to business or pleasure, surpassing almost any other in New-England.—Any person wishing to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Nicholas Taylor, Esq. or to
JOHN A. COLLINS.
Newport, April 12, 1802.

SCHEME OF THE
French-Town Catholic Seminary
LOTTERY.
SECOND CLASS.

THE Tickets in the former Class of this Lottery, which were unsold, and left at the hazard of the Institution, were peculiarly unfortunate in the drawing, in consequence of which the Institution is destitute of the benefit contemplated.—And whereas the Hon. General Assembly of this State, at their sessions held at Newport, on the first Wednesday of May, 1805, did again authorize the Managers to proceed by Lottery, in manner as they should think proper, until the sum of 1200 Dollars (as at first contemplated) should be obtained, for the purposes mentioned in the Scheme of the first Class; They therefore present the Public with the following Scheme; and while they tender their grateful acknowledgments for past favours, they solicit their patronage in the present laudable pursuit.

SCHEME.

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
2	of	100	are	200
2		50		100
4		25		100
5		20		100
20		10		200
300		5		1500
333				2200

1000 Tickets, at 2 1-2 Dolls. each, are 2500 Dolls

Two blanks to a prize, and the prizes subject to NO deduction.—The prizes to be paid in 60 days after the drawing is completed; but if not demanded in six months, will be considered as generously given for the purposes of the Lottery, and appropriated accordingly.—The five dollar prizes to be paid on demand, in Two Tickets in the Third Class, which will be issued immediately after the drawing of the present one is completed; which they assure the public will commence, as soon as a sufficient number of Tickets are sold to warrant the undertaking; and a list of the prizes will be duly published.

The Managers have calculated this Scheme the most advantageous to the adventurer, under the flattering expectation of the public aid, which will enable the drawing to take place in a short time, of which notice will be given.

THOMAS FRY,
PARDON TILLINGHAST,
GEORGE CARD, } *Managers*
East-Greenwich, May 31, 1805.

*** Tickets in the above Lottery, may be had of either of the Managers; and in Newport, at the office of the Newport Mercury.

NEW LUMBER YARD.
THE subscribers inform the public, That they have opened a Lumber Yard at their Wharf on the Point, under the firm of Barlow, Chace, and Clarke; where they will furnish Lumber of every description on the most reasonable terms, either by large or small quantities, for cash or approved credit.
JESSE BARLOW,
BENJAMIN CHACE,
GEORGE CLARKE, jun.
Newport, May 3, 1805.

POETRY.

THE following Song, from the works of BRUCE, a Caledonian Bard of the laſt century, diſplays much of that enthuſiaſtic paſſion of love, which is a trait in the national character of the natives of Scotland.

IN May, when the gowans appear on the green,
And flowers in the fields and the foreſts are ſeen,
Where lilies bloom'd bonny, and hawthorns up ſprung,
The yellow-hair'd laddie oft whiſtled and ſung.

But neither the ſhades, nor the ſweets of the flowers,
Nor the blackbirds that warbled on bloſſoming bowers,
Could pleaſure his eye, or his ear entertain—
For love was his pleaſure, and love was his pain.

The ſhepherd thus ſung, while his flocks all around,
Drew nearer and nearer, and ſigh'd to the ſound,
Around, as in chains, lay the beaſts of the wood,
With pity diſarm'd, and with muſic ſubdued.

"Young JESSY is fair as the Spring's early flower,
And MARY ſings ſweet as the bird in her bower;
But PEGGY is brighter, and fairer than they;
She's fair as the morning, with ſmiles like the day.

In the flower of her youth, in the bloom of eighteen,
Of Virtue the goddeſs, of Beauty the queen:
One hour in her preſence an æra excels,
Amid courts where Ambition with Miſery dwells.

Fair to the ſhepherd's, the new-ſpringing flowers,
When May and when morning lead on the gay hours;
But PEGGY is brighter, and fairer than they;
She's fair as the morning, and lovely as May.

Sweet to the ſhepherd's, the wild woodland ſound,
When larks ſing above him, and lambs bleat around;
But PEGGY far ſweeter can ſpeak and can ſing,
Than the notes of the warblers that welcome the ſpring.

When in beauty ſhe moves, by the brook of the plain,
You'd call her a Venus, new ſprung from the main;
When ſhe ſings, and the woods with their echoes reply,
You would think that an angel was warbling on high.

Ye Powers, who preſide over mortal eſtate!
Whoſe rod ruleth nature, whoſe pleaſure is fate,
O grant me, O grant me, the heav'n of her charms!
May I live in her preſence, and die in her arms!

SATURDAY's MONITOR.

No. XXXVII.

To aid the cauſe of Virtue and Religion.

Train up a child, in the way he ſhould go, and when he is old, he will not depart from it. SOLOMON.

IN the moral diſcipline of children, ſtrict attention ſhould be paid to their diſpoſitions, which are nearly as various as their faces. For the ſake of brevity, however, I ſhall claſs them, under the following general heads; the mild and tractable, the dull and inattentive, and the obſtinate or perverſe. Children, of mild diſpoſitions, ſhould be treated with gentleneſs. To ſuch, the good advice and good example of parents is alone neceſſary; the dull, and inattentive require other methods, they muſt be ſpurred on by more violent means.—With this deſcription of children, ſeverity is ſometimes neceſſary.—With them, *He that ſpareth the rod, hateth his ſon*; and they muſt ſometimes be rouſed from their lethargic habits, by harſhneſs in their monitors. To treat them conſtantly with mildneſs and affection would be to ſing a continual lullaby to the idle habits of their minds. The obſtinate and perverſe, are the moſt unmanageable of the different claſſes of children; and it is neceſſary to try different experiments, in governing them. On ſome, the rod will produce good effects; on others, juſt the contrary, as it will cauſe them to hate the hand which corrects them. The moſt effectual method of treatment is to endeavour to gain their eſteem and friendſhip, to ſhew them the beauty of virtue, not by precept, but by example. It will not do to ſay to them, "wretch!" this is villainy, and this is ſin; their perverſe natures will rebel againſt reproof or admonition. Advice, if directed to the root of their vices, will diſguſt them; they muſt be caught by the more circuitous mode of fable and parable. To tell them of the deteſtable complexion of their own wickedneſs, will confirm them in their abominable courſes; but if we expoſe it in a third perſon, they may be brought to ſee its enormity. It will be perceived, that I here addreſs myſelf only to ſuch parents as are anxious about the welfare of their children; not to thoſe who deſerve all the puniſhment their children receive, who train them up in vice, and endeavour to juſtify every villainy of which they are guilty. It would be labour in vain, to remonſtrate with ſuch perſons. If they have the worſt of children, and you tell them ſo, you make them your enemy. They will juſtify their children in all their aberrations from the ſtandard of virtue, and are not convinced of their errors, till they arrive at the gallows.

FOR SALE BY
JOSEPH LYON,
150 Barrels Tar,
150 Barrels Pitch.

MEIN & ROGERS,
NO. 77, THAMES-STREET,
Have juſt Received, and for SALE,
FORTY Hogſheads Jamaica Rum.
3 pipes Cognac Brandy.
12 quarter-caſks 1ſt quality ſherry Wine.
21 caſks freſh Malaga Raiſins.
10 cheſts ſouchong Tea.
4 cheſts Hyſon-ſkin do.
6 half-cheſts Bohea do.
1 cheſt Young-hyſon do.
10 caſks London Porter.
2 caſes Capers.
1 bale Cloves.
2 caſes Olive Oil.
1 do. Ketchup.
4 boxes Muſcatel Raiſins.
A conſtant ſupply of Flour.
Alſo—As uſual, an extenſive Aſſortment of GROCERIES, at Wholeſale and Retail.
Newport, April 12, 1805.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.
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Has juſt received in addition to his former aſſortment, the following GOODS, all of which for Cash will be ſold cheaper than they can be purchased in Newport, viz.
BEST ſuperfine black and blue Cloths.
Second do. of all colours.
Middling do.
Mixed of every quality.
Caſſimeres and coatings.
Beſt ſuperfine ſwanſdowns.
Beſt roſe blankets.
Hunter's cord—for pantaloons.
Durants and calimancoes.
Rattinet and wildbores.
Cambric muſlins.
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Coloured muſlins.
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India cottons of every quality.
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Silk and cotton cords and taſſels.
Camel's-hair Shawls, &c. &c. &c.
Newport, Nov 10, 1804.

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Beſt Holland Geneva per pipe.
1ſt and 4th-proof Cognac, and 4th do. Barcelona } Brandy per pipe
30 quarter-caſks excellent Sherry Wine.
An aſſortment of good Teas.
Bourbon Coffee per bag.
Brown Sugar per hogſhead, box or barrel.
Cotton per bale.
Beſt Negro-head Tobacco per keg.
Pigtail per roll.
York Soap per box.
Boſton Chocolate per do.
Alſo a general and large aſſortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glaſs-Ware, at Wholeſale and Retail.
Newport, Oct. 12, 1804.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers, Executors to the laſt Will and Teſtament of JOHN HADWEN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Iſland, Merchant, deceaſed; have taken upon themſelves that truſt, and given bonds as the law directs:—And all perſons having demands upon the eſtate of the ſaid John Hadwen, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame; and all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are called upon to make payment to

ELIZABETH HADWEN, *Exec'x.*
BENJAMIN HADWEN, *Exec'r.*
Newport, 26th of 10th Mon. 1804.

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HAVE FOR SALE
ST. Peterſburg clean Hemp.
Holland's, Ruſſia and Raven's Duck, of the firſt qualities.
Oznabrigs, Ticklenburghs, Ruſſia Sheeting, and coarſe Linen for Coffee-Bags.
Cables and Cordage, of all dimenſions.
Holland's Gin, and Linſeed Oil.
Windward-Iſland and New-England Rum.
Molaſſes, ſuitable for Retailers—and brown Sugar.
Ruſſia Bar-Iron—Heart and Club-Steel, &c.
Newport, Dec. 7, 1804

COME AND SEE.
INGRAINED CARPETS, &c.
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HAS JUST RECEIVED,
A QUANTITY of Elegant Ingrained Carpeting—laced Cambrics—Calicoes—Broadcloths and Laced cambric Shawls—India tambour'd Muſlin, &c. &c.—All of which, for Caſh, will be ſold very cheap
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1300 Buſhels of Turks-Iſland Salt.
8000 wt. dried Hides.
40 Barrels Tar.
And a few Pipes of Cognac Brandy.
Newport, Dec. 14, 1804

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Extract of a letter from Doct. John Wilcox, of Vergennes, (Vermont) to the Proprietor, dated October 20, 1803.

Dear Sir.—I have been one of thoſe that never put much faith in Patent Medicines, until of late; but muſt acknowledge, by actual experience, that I have received more benefit from Doctor *Rawſon's Bitters*, than from all the medicines I ever took before. I have been unwell with a low remittent fever, &c.

Yours, &c. JOHN WILCOX, M. D.

Stamford, 10th Oct. 1803.

Sir.—The ſale of Dr. *Rawſon's Bitters*, has far exceeded my expectations. The inhabitants ſeem to approve of them very much. I have ſold all you left with me. Thoſe Bitters have had a ſurpriſing effect on ſeveral of my acquaintance, in reſtoring appetite and health to thoſe that were quite low. With reſpect, yours, WM. KING.

Doctor LEE's (Windham) BILIOUS PILLS.—Theſe valuable Pills are a moſt excellent medicine in all *Bilious Complaints*, and are uſeful in all other diſorders where purges are neceſſary; they are certain to operate in a ſhort time without occaſioning the leaſt pain or griping. Theſe Pills are too well known and appreciated, through the United States, to need comment in an advertiſement.

Dr. RAWSON's ITCH OINTMENT.—A certain cure for that diſagreeable complaint called the ITCH. It effects a cure in a very ſhort time, and may be applied with the greateſt ſafety. It alſo cures all other kinds of eruptions on the face or ſkin. It is very agreeable in ſmell, and leaves the ſkin ſmooth and beautiful. *Price* 42 *cents a box.*

Dr. COOLEY's VEGETABLE ELIXIR, or COUGH DROPS; the beſt medicine ever yet diſcovered, or *Coughs, Colds, Aſthmas, Spitting of Blood*, and approaching *Conſumptions*; and every other diſeaſe incident to that organ of life, the *Lungs*. No medicine in uſe is ſo juſtly entitled to praiſe in curing the above complaints, as this valuable Elixir. *Price 75 cents a bottle.*

Dr. RAWSON's much celebrated WORM POWDERS, which have proved very efficacious in diſlodging and expelling *Worms* from the bowels ſo Children and Adults; they are alſo a very gentle purge, and the moſt proper phyſic that can be given to children, to remove crudities of every kind. *Price 50 cents a packet.*

Doctor THOMPSON's AROMATIC TOOTH PASTE—for curing the ſcurvy in the teeth and gums, and for whitening and preſerving the teeth. It takes off all diſagreeable ſmells from the breath, which generally ariſe from ſcorbutic gums and bad teeth, and may be uſed with the greateſt ſafety. *Price 50 cents a box.*

Dr. HINCKLEY's infallible Remedy for the PILES—a certain cure for that diſagreeable complaint. *Price 50 cents a box.*

☞ The above medicines may alſo be purchaſed of JAMES TAYLOR, at his Drug and Medicine-ſtore, No. 148, Thames-ſtreet, Newport, who keeps a conſtant ſupply of them; and of moſt other druggiſts in the United States.
Newoprt, April 19, 1805.

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,
Has for SALE on Commiſſion,
TWENTY Pipes Geneva.
20 hogſheads St. Croix Rum.
60 hogſheads New-England Rum.
10 hogſheads good Retailing Molaſſes.
300 buſhels old Corn.
200 quintals Scale-Fiſh.
50 barrels prime Bee, put up in the beſt manner or ſhipping.
100 barrels Prime and Meſs Pork.
ALSO
Sundry Dwelling-Houſes, ſituated in different parts of the town; and a quantity of Sheep and Hogs, for ſhipping.
LIKEWISE
Any quantity of Mahogany Furniture, of the neweſt faſhion, on reaſonable terms.
Alſo a quantity of ſhip and cabin Bread.

THE Subſcriber has for Sale Two Lots, of Land, ſituated on Eaſton's Point.—Alſo a Number of Window-Frames and Saſhes, and Pannel Doors.—Likewiſe 2000 Wt. of Salt Pork.—He has alſo for Sale, or to Let, a good Horſe and Chaiſe. JAMES MITCHELL.
Newport, 5th of 4th Mon. 1805.

ISAAC & JOSEPH AUSTIN,
At No. 156, *Thames-Street,*
Have on Hand, and now are ſelling, an excellent Aſſortment of Engliſh, India, and Grocery GOODS, conſiſting of
SUPERFINE, 2d and low-priced Broadcloths, Caſſimeres, and Velvets.
White and coloured 6-4 and 4-4 Cambries.
Royal-patent Cord.
Luteſtrings and Perſians, various widths and colours.
Warranted Morocco, Calf-ſkin and ſtuff Shoes.
Cork-Soled Do.
Hats of all prices and qualities, both Engliſh and American manufactured.
Hyſon, Young-Hyſon, Hyſon-Skin, Souchong, and Bohea } Freſh Teas
Powder'd and Brown Eaſt and Weſt-India Sugars.
Superior Flote, French and Carolina Indigo.
Caſſia, Pepper, Pimento, Starch, Nutmegs—and Ginger.
A freſh ſupply of Cotton Yarn for Warps, filling and knitting; cotton Bed-Ticks, cotton Shirting, &c all at the manufactory prices.
A few hundred buſhels of coarſe Exuma Salt, ſuitable for dairies, &c.
The above articles will be ſold on reaſonable terms for caſh, or approved credit, and all favours gratefully received.
Newport, 1st of 3d mo. 1805.

Linſeed-Oil & Painter's Colours.
JAMES CAHOONE & SON,
At No. 118, Thames-Street,
HAVE FOR SALE,
LINSEED OIL boil'd or unboil'd,
Beſt London White-Lead.
Spaniſh Brown.
Whiting; Venetian Red; India Do.
Stone and Spruce-Yellow.
Red Lead; Patent Yellow.
Verdigreaſe; Pruſſian-Blue.
Gold and Silver Leaf.
Letharge; White Vitriol.
Painter's Bruſhes and Tools.
Scrubbing and Tar-Bruſhes.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright and Black Varniſh.
Window-Glaſs and Putty.
Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry, properly prepared.
By ſending the Dimenſions of a Houſe, Room, Veſſel, &c. &c. their diſtant cuſtomers may be ſupplied with a ſufficient quantity of Colours for any work, at the ſhorteſt notice, with directions to uſe them. *April* 19, 1805.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS, BY
CHRISTOPHER OLNEY & CO.
DELIVERED at their Millor, at their Paper-Warehouſe, a few doors north of the market-houſe, where they have for ſale at wholeſale and retail all kinds of Paper, viz.
Foolſcap Writing-Paper No. 1 & 2; Vellum; Letter do; Poſt do.; Wrapping do; Bonnet do. Clothier's do. 1ſt quality; Sheathing, with and without ſand; Bookbinder's Boards; Candle-Paper and ſugar-loaf blue.
LIKEWISE
Account-Books made and ruled to any pattern, to ſuit the purchaſer.
ALSO
A complete aſſortment of Blank Account and Record Books.
Providence, Feb. 10, 1804.

FOR SALE,
THE Lime-Rock FARM ſituated within one mile of the town of Newport, containing 130 acres of choice Land, with a good dwelling-houſe, barn, crib, chaiſe-houſe and other out-houſes thereon in good repair; perhaps there is no ſituation in the United States where an elegant building may be erected, that will command ſo extenſive and beautiful a proſpect as on this Farm.—An opportunity now offers itſelf for the man of fortune to accommodate himſelf with an eſtate, ſuited either to buſineſs or pleaſure, ſurpaſſing almoſt any other in New-England.—Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to Nicholas Taylor, Eſq. or to
JOHN A. COLLINS.
Newport, April 12, 1802.

SCHEME OF THE
French-Town Catholic Seminary
LOTTERY.
SECOND CLASS.

THE Tickets in the former Claſs of this Lottery, which were unſold, and left at the hazard of the Inſtitution, were peculiarly unfortunate in the drawing, in conſequence of which the Inſtitution is deſtitute of the benefit contemplated.—And whereas the Hon. General Aſſembly of this State, at their ſeſſions held at Newport, on the firſt Wedneſday of May, 1805, did again authorize the Managers to proceed by Lottery, in manner as they ſhould think proper, until the ſum of 1200 Dollars (as at firſt contemplated) ſhould be obtained, for the purpoſes mentioned in the Scheme of the firſt Claſs: They therefore preſent the Public with the following Scheme; and while they tender their grateful acknowledgments for paſt favours, they ſolicit their patronage in the preſent laudable purſuit.

SCHEME.

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
2	of	100	are	200
2		50		100
4		25		100
5		20		100
20		10		200
300		5		1500
333				2200

1000 Tickets, at 2 1-2 Dolls. each, are 2500 Dolls

Two blanks to a prize, and the prizes ſubject to NO deduction.—The prizes to be paid in 60 days after the drawing is completed; but if not demanded in ſix months, will be conſidered as generouſly given for the purpoſes of the Lottery, and appropriated accordingly.—The five dollar prizes to be paid on demand, in Two Tickets in the Third Claſs, which will be iſſued immediately after the drawing of the preſent one is completed; which they aſſure the public will commence, as ſoon as a ſufficient number of Tickets are ſold to warrant the undertaking; and a liſt of the prizes will be duly publiſhed.

The Managers have calculated this Scheme the moſt advantageous to the adventurer, under the flattering expectation of the public aid, which will enable the drawing to take place in a ſhort time, of which notice will be given.

THOMAS FRY,
PARDON TILLINGHAST,
GEORGE CARD, } *Managers.*
East-Greenwich, May 31, 1805.

*** Tickets in the above Lottery, may be had of either of the Managers; and in Newport, at the office of the Newport Mercury.

NEW LUMBER YARD.
THE ſubſcribers inform the public, That they have opened a Lumber Yard at their Wharf on the Point, under the firm of Barlow, Chace, and Clarke; where they will furniſh Lumber of every deſcription on the moſt reaſonable terms, either by large or ſmall quantities, for caſh or approved credit.
JESSE BARLOW,
BENJAMIN CHACE,
GEORGE CLARKE, jun.
Newport, May 3, 1805.